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[\$2 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE,

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

ed according to Act of Congres

tis illustrating what chare said. His forte in the trief of cases. is said that the has tried ore jury cases for the st ten years than any her lawyer in the Unit-

ss and intrepidity unrtying circumstances,
an instance of this we
an instance of this we
as an instance of this we
assachusetts, in 1856.
was during the Presinitial contest, and
on. Rufus Obnate had
en invited to address
o Conservative citirus. The largest hall
the city was crowded
excess. The audience
as wild with enthusiin, as the brillian oror swayed them by his
oquence; but, in the
off was fall, acrash was
and, and every face
we one turned pale as
are was felt, acrash was
and, and every face
we one turned pale as
are was felt, acrash was
and, and every face
we one turned pale as
are was felt, acrash was
and, and every face
we one turned pale as
are was felt, acrash was
and whose cheek knew
op allor was General

edifice was in the greatest possible danger, and a sudden movement, a rush on the part of the assembly, would result in the slaughter of thou-any sands. Forgettal of himself he bravely pushed through the dense crowd. He did not shrisk—he that showed no marks of trepidation—but with a bland countenance whispered a few apparently pleasant and assuring words to Mr. Onate. Mr. Butter then turned to the audience, and, in a calm, clear the voice, remarked: "My friends, there is no present in danger; but as the house is overcrowded, it will Stell be better to quietly adjourn to the open air; and I He therefore invite you to the front of the Mertinach 18 House." The whole thing was accomplished in a veel.

this occasion that the catastrophe was avoided. On the this occasion he showed more cool courage than any battle will ever call into requisition. In the life of Mr. Choate we find what the words were that blandly fell, south voce, from Mr. Butler, viz., "Mr. Choate, I must clear this house, or we shall all be in h—I in five minutes!"

He has always been a prominent politician of the extreme wing of the Democracy, and has been in a number of political positions in his adopted to the Assachusetts of the Massachusetts of the Massachusetts of 1865, was a member of the Constitutional Convention the same year, and was Senator for Middesex in 1869—'60. In May, 1860, he was sena-

the rebels at Harper's Ferry and those in Baltimore. He sends out his scouts, seizes the famous steam-gun and turns it upon the enemy; and, with the same Massachus. Softs regiment that the rebels of Baltimore stoned three weeks previous, accompanied by Cook's Boston Battery and the New York Eighth, he marches into Baltimore, fortifies himself upon the highest point of land overlooking the whole city, issues his protection to all traitors, seizes arms, arrests traitors, and marches through the streets escorted by the single company of the gallant Massachusetts Sixth, which received the severes treatment from the mob three weeks before the Pennsylvania, troops that were at Cockeyville, within 15 miles everest the most weeks ago, reach the city or afford him any support. This is history; and truly Gen. Buttier has made a brilliant campaign.

"The President, the Secretary of War, General Pool, and acknowledge the services which he and the officers and men under him have condered, and this very day



MAJOR-GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, U.S.A.

the President has promoted Brigadier-General the Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be henceforth a Major-General of the United States army. This is also history. All hail to Butler! General Butler, at the hour we write, has just left Washington for Fortress Monroe, where he is to command 15,000 men against Virginia.

THE MIDNIGHT MARCH.

ALL along the weary miles,
Down through the dark defiles,
Through the woods of pine and larch,
Under midnight's solemn arch,
Came the heavy, sounding march
Of the Seventh!

Scouts out on either flank,
Searching close through dyke and bank,
Sweeping with their restless eyes
Every hollow, cut, and rise,
Guarding from the foe's surprise
All the Seventh!

Every pine-tree's jagged limb
In the black night looked grim;
And each dense thicket's shade
Seemed to hold an ambuscade;
Yet no soldier was afraid
In the Seventh!

"Halt! Rest!" along the line;
Down every man supine
In the wet gravel lay,
Hugging with delight the clay,
Longing for the light of day
On the Seventh! Plod! plod! plod! plod!
Over gravel, over sod,
Over up-torn railroad tracks,
With their bending, belted backs,
Waiting—hoping vain attacks,
Marched the Seve

Though the dark night was serene, Never forman's form was seen; Though like flies they buzzed around, Haunting every shady ground, Rleeing at the slightest sound From the Seventh!

So we marched till night was gone And the heavens were blessed with dawn But History, with immortal hand, Must yet record how firm and grand Was that march through Maryland Of the Sywenth!

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

The Bast Tennessee:

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly;

Lost Tennessee:

The Man must be maintained at every harder, A war must be washed. It is insertable. The whole the document that the standard of the Government must be maintained at every harder, A war must be wased. It is insertable. The trade of the Government must be believed the whole American opeople must learn list the standard thing to rebel against the Government—that the last while each American opeople must be absolute. And it is showed and his subjection must be absolute. And it is showed from an one of the control of the c

that it should be a war of rapine and confiscation. It is the war of the law for its own enforcement against revolution, the law for its own enforcement against revolution, and it these who wage such war shall themselved violate the law, they too have plunged into revolution, the law is deserved. We loyal man of the South war you the very deplate of despite we want you that you to bearne how you let slip the hell-hourds of revolution from the variety of the law is a state of the st

These are have and excellent words. We trust they do not come too late. There was a timewhenged Southern men might have stayed this rebellion and crushed secession, by proclaiming old Southern men might have stayed this rebellion and crushed secession, by proclaiming old Southern men might have stayed this rebellion and crushed secession, by proclaiming oldy and loudly that 'the bas must absolute by by the Government must be maintained at every hat adhard, that 'the low must be maintained at every hat adhard, and that 'the Boar must absolute by by the hard,' hat 'the bas must absolute by by the hard,' hat 'the bas must absolute by by the hard,' hat 'the bas must absolute by by the hard,' and 'therricial war.' Now the revolutionary wave has swept past them, and has left ham on the bank, idly protesting against the laws of rantue.

What this war is going to be does not depend on what rebels war, or what covernment at the revolutionary wave has swept be bank, idly protesting against the laws of rantue.

What this war is going to be does not depend on what rebels war that have be refused by the resolution to fort is in secours and shape form inflences and events beyond individual control. To attempt, at the revolutionists, and it is extent to the same bary so will be to try to stay which they prepage to alide. But the first red out the ground which would be overflowed if a live out they ground which would be overflowed if a live out they ground which would be to try out as health of the second of the revolutionists, and the end of the revolution in you.' Nay, when the pages to alide a the theorem of the second out that the New York tea ship, in 1774, was sent to read without they prepage to alide a the theorem of the second of

A CARD FROM MR. RUSSELL.
Mr. W. H. Russell, Correspondent of the
London Times, publishes the following card in
the Mobile Register:

BILE, May 13, 1861.

For the Editor of the Mobile Register:

Sin,—My attention has been called to a statement in Herper's Weekly, couched in the following words:

"The proprietors have dispatched an artist to the South the company with Mr. Rivestal, correspondent of the Lon-off There."

In reference to that statement, I have to observe that of the company with Mr. Rivestal, correspondent of the Lon-off There with the late of late of the late of the late of the late of late of the late of the late of the late of the late of la

We have not received the "formal denial" to which Mr. Russell alludes. But we owe it to ourselves to say that the Mr. Davis he mentions is the special artist of Harper's Weekly, is traveling at our cost, and is not to our knowledge drawing for the Illustrated London News. We are sorry to add that we are informed Mr. Russell was aware of these facts before he wrote the above letter.

THE LOUNGER.

THERE need be no fear of the attitude of England in this rebellion. She is in much more danger from its encess than from its failure. She wants cotton much, but she wants sound constitutional liberty more. If we could imagine this recomment upon liberty in England would presently force the English to arms. The encroacher the English to arms. The encroacher which sympathies with the insurrection in this country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country of the popular constitutional government forever.

The people of England, however, see that the popular constitutional government for the sake of any particular commercial or manufacturing advantage, to risk the demoralization that would be any particular commercial or manufacturing advantage, to risk the demoralization that would be any particular commercial or manufacturing advantage, to risk the demoralization that would have lost both her cotton and the moral support. That race would be permanently inflamed by the rebellion as ours. They see that if the Slave States should have lost both her cotton and the moral support in the present situation of European affairs, their country with a free popular system. English statesmen might well wonder whether, in the present situation of European affairs, which are solit in the brain and the purpose to Parliament to recognize a rebell brain and the strengthening human slavery, would raise a stee of the niversal Saxon race, "Their

NATIONAL HYMN.

NATIONAL PARTIONAL HYMN.

Spring from the sudden inspiration of great emotorins. But there can be no harm: n asking every body who is now singing in obedience to those emotions. But there can be no harm: n asking every body who is now singing in obedience to those emotions to send their songs to a committee and be in some did for their trouble if the song chances to suit. The committee, probably, know about writing hymns to order, as well as any other gentlemen. They do not assume that they will receive the pre-hymn that shall be adopted by the nation, and Lor They do not assume that they will receive the hymn therefore they reserve the right of rejecting every the first in of the committee. One, that a national hymn has keen a war song. The reply to this is that the committee evidently mean that they don't want a more slogan. But they intend, of course, a hymn which may be sung whether in peace or war by every song in any sections'to sense, alkhough it calls upon with equal fitness be sung either going into Water—and the fitness he me.

tional hymn that it shall express fidelity to the flag at every cost. But it is to be a song for peace and war, not for a special campaign nor a single battle. In Fidelity to the flag at every cost is necessarily, to use the objector's phrase, "battle to the innermost flure."

The other objection of the Tribme is that the word in the call "pathotic" is not definite. "Two-thirds of the country," it says, "will spit at any national hymn which raises its lyrical orisons to the God of the oppressed and broken-hearted in londs." What then? The same people spit now at the Bocharation of Independence. Is it any the less our great National manifest to the world? What is a patriotic hymn? It is a hymn which recites, in inspired and majestic rhythm, the patriotic idea —the idea of the Patria, the country. And what is the American idea? Popular liberty—the liberty of the people. No American hymn can be, in any just sense, patriotic, which does not express that sentiment. The Tribune calls the Star-Span gled Banner "splendid." So it is, in idea. But what makes splendor? Certainly it is not its jaw. The Star-Spangled Banner—O! long may it wave, over the hand of the free and the home of the harion. Any truly patriotic national hymn is, of necessity, the great peace song and the great war song of the nation. It fits every emotion of the national hymn har needs be the love song of liherty. The Continuat needs be the love song of liherty. The Continuat needs be the love song of liherty, and "the rights of and the people of the country cry human nature:" and the people of the country cry

There is great and natural horror expressed by many of the treasonable papers of those who would excite servile insurrections.

Who is it, then, that is exciting servile insurrection?

The reballions with

The rebellious citizens of the United States.

In what way?

By taking up arms against the Government, and plunging into war. The slaves can not be kept ignorant of the war, and they will ask the occasion.

They will learn that their masters are fighting against those whom they unitally and persistently call "Abolitomists." Is it not evident, then, that unless the slaves love slavery, they will fight against their masters in any way they can? And see an inciter of servile insurrection who points out to the masters so palpable a fact? If a man sees a neighbor sitting upon a barrel of gunpowder and intendy trying to strike a light by scraping a match upon the side of the barrel, is he such a match upon the side of the barrel, is he such a

THERE were some of us who did not expect ever to hear Mr. Edward Everett mentioned with hatred by the Southern papers. But Mr. Everett, like every other patriotic American, stands under the sacred flag of his country, and welcomes battle rather than anarchy and dishonor. And the releist do not spare him. "You!" they shriek. "You, who have basked in the sunshine of such a host of Southern eyes of the softer sex—do you stand by the flag and the honor of your country? Smooth arch-hypocrisy, thy name is Edward Everett!"

It is the ludicrous old stary. The dinner argument is strong if you are hungry, but not otherwise. Southern dinners which have it is generally thought, than Northern dinners of it is generally thought, than Northern dinners of the scan bay is should be the most loyed of citizens by reason of the saxellent dinners he at ratior to his country because he has eaten the dinners of the book of the summer in faithful Maine. There are probably degrees in this matter. If a Northern man has merely lunched or taken pot-luck, he is perhaps expected only to hold his tongue and not profess loyalty to his country. But if he has been the victim of a full-dress dinner, he must declare limself a full-blown tratior.

From the incessant twaddle in treasonable papers about the enomity of any man who has enjoyed "Southern hospitality," and that when a hore of treason, it was expected that there had never he hen any "Northern hospitality," and that when a host of treason, it was expected that there had never he hen any "Northern hospitality," and that wen a hoy eline of treason, it was expected that he would eath his own manhood, conscience, patriotism, and com-

If a Senator of the United States had said in his place, two years ago, that there seemed to be some lamentable misunderstanding, even involving civil war, between the Sepoys of India and the rest of the British empire, he would have shown precisely the kind and extent of intelligence which Lord Malmesbury exhibited in the English House of Peers when he alluded to the rebellion in this country.

And if the United States Government had gravely deliberated whether it would or would not treat the Sepoys as beligerents, it would have done what the rebels in this country supposed the British Government would do.

There is no such flagrant cause of war between two Powers conceivable, as the recegnition by one of a rebellious party among the citizens of the other as an independent state. When that rebellious party has maintained itselffor a reasonable period, and has exhibited the capacity of fulfilling the functions of a national power, it will, of course, be

a simple consideration of consequences for other nations to determine whether they will acknowl' edge the new Government. But if any nation does so before the acknowledgment of the Government from which the new one is trying to separate, it undertakes a war with that Government. If the steamer which arrives on Saturday should bring the news that England had vecognized the rebellion in this country, the steamer which leaves on Wednesday would carry instructions to Mr. Adams instantly to withdraw from the English Court; and Great Britain would have to try her hand at thrashing us again.

"(W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D., Barrister at Law," writes a letter to the Mobile Register, in which he says that he shall claim for himself "the utmost freedom in the expression of my convictions and of my observations in the journal which I have the honor to serve." Mr. Russell may claim what he choose. But if his "convictions and observations" should lead him to the conclusion that a rebellion so wanton and wicked as this was never known, he should take good care that his amiable friends the rebels do not hear of it while he is still among them. Nothing but the imposing fact of an English fleet, and its unquestionable willingness to defend him as an English subject, would save him from the fate provided for all who do not treat a rebellion for the meanest of purposes as if it were on

A GENTLEMAN OF ENTIRE RELIABILITY.

It is to be hoped that the gentleman of entire washington, will soon remain permanently in the capital, or make up his mind definitely as to the exact number of Southern troops he has seen or heard of.

On Monday this entirely reliable gentleman arrives, having traveled through the whole length of Virginia, and reports fifty thousand men assembled at various points, and General Beauvegard at Richmond. On Tuesday this indefatigable traveley, who is perfectly reliable, has heard of the concentration of immense bodies of men at Culpepper St., who is perfectly reliable, has heard of the concentration of immense bodies of men at Culpepper Gen. Beauvegard is in Montgomery. On Wednesday the gentleman of entire reliability comes in at full speed, and perfectly fresh from Virginia, and has seen vast numbers of troops moving about and has beard of the assembling of many thousands at Harper's Ferry. On Thursday the inevitable gentleman of the highest character and credibility—in short, an entirely reliable person—estimates that and two or three Southwesten and as many South—were reparently were preferred to the State. And no Frience Montgomery and throus somewhere gine

army of a hundred thousand men perfectly appointed marching rapidly upon Washington.

Now we submit that the gentleman of entire reliability, who has just arrived from Virginia, has faitly done his duty for the present campaign.

There is one moral to be drawn from his entirely reliable but utterly condicting reports, and that is, that the enemy manage their movements with masterly scarcey, and that their as a large number of them in motion. Meanwhile, it is consoling to reflect that the Commander-in-chief of the American army probably knows quite as much of the enemy's force and operations as the gentleman of entire reliability who communicates his startling intelligence to our amiable fellow-men, whose function in the exciting dispatches.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.
A FARL MERKE.—Fool-hardy buffons sometimes attempt too much. They risk their neets as extraordinary serobats, and turn out to be mere tumblers.

the child quiet!

VOICES OF OUR NICHTES.

The guarterm of Diff Scheeps in the night

of swy the sable wetch in the noon's light

The through the court and hall!

I falt her (that I did!—The sure I'm right!)

Step of a cast in love.

I heard the sounds of passion and of fight,

As of a cast in love.

I heard the sounds of passion and of fight,

The calcerwalling chimber;

I heard the sounds of passion and of fight,

The calcerwalling chimber;

I heard the sounds of passion and of fight,

The calcerwalling chimber;

Ny night-capped head in the cool midnight air

Sought vainly some repes;

Where some starved poet rhymes.

My night-capped head in the cool midnight air

Sought vainly some repes;

The from the new clearen rose.

My night-capped head in the cool midnight air

Sought vainly some repes;

The calcellow of present agains rose there—

Beacel passed Orestes—ike I breathe this prayer!

Descend, you green-cycd fight!

The cal-infected night!

The cal-infected night!

The cal-infected night!

The cal-infected night!

The sat-infected night!

The while the gentleman, "Whell really, I serve the people say that you know svery thing, can you tell me why the modern walls is called the deustempt?"

Asked hatch a conden that no person had been killed or wounded at the destruction of Forts affairly in Intelligence that no person had been killed or wounded at the destruction of Forts affairly in Intelligence that no person had been killed or wounded at the destruction of Forts affairly in Intelligence that no person had been killed or wounded at the destruction of Forts affairly in the concent with your top. You chould leave your in the three is none that more chasts us than Assembly the sound out with your top. You chould leave your in the remainest till a the and the poor, in the concent that in the concent chasts are gound in out-door.

All live on her smiles alle as the and the poor, in the make of the station in Tooley Street, was asked by with any and the gray and the popiete and any was it before the engine was

SCENE—A QUIET STREET. TIME, 9 r.m.

MyPinians well one just succeeded in collection his course there works caused a general cost of cour military and mining the best considerable work caused a general start gold.

MyPinians well of course these words caused a general start gold.

The child quiet in coming by sgain! Do oblige me, Marin, by keeping that child quiet in the dilater pro THE ABELOW.

I INAME the felline footsteps in the night must be contracted in the mood's light of a right of a right in the night of meaning a through the court and hall she wheel in mining the passion and of fight,

I fath her (that I did!—The structure) and the night of a cast in love.

I heard the sounds of passion and of fight,

"Job printing !—Job printing !" exclaimed Mrs. Partingtom, the other day, as sho peeped ever her spectacles at the
advertising page of a country paper. "Poor Job! they've
kept him printing, week after week, ever since I larnt to
read; and if he wasn't the patientest man that ever was,
he never could have stood it so long, no how."

"Colonel W. is a fine-looking man, ain't he?" said a
friend of ours, the other day. "Yes," replied another;
it, was taken for him once." "You! why, you're as
ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that; I was taken for
him: I indorsed his note, and was taken for him-by the
sheriff."

The loveliest faces are to be seen by moonlight, when one sees half with the eye and half with the fancy.

An Trishman, just from the sod, was eating some old cheese, when be found to his dismay that it contained living inhabitants. "Be jabors" said he, "does your chase in this country have childer?"

A cut caught a sparrow, and was about to devour it, but the sparrow said—"No gentleman eats till he washes his foce." The out, struck with this remark, set the sparrow down, and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow with was wary. This vexed puss extremely, and he said—twy long as I live I will set fixed wash my face efferward."—which all cats do even to this day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST FIGHT AT NORPOLK.

THE first fight in that quarter came off on Saturday afternoon, between two United States vessels and the rebell battery at Sewall's Youn, in Humpton Roads, six miles from Old Youth County. The battery's still unfinished, and its the eighth and hat of the veletary is thin unfinished, and its the eighth and hat of the veletary is thin unfinished, and is the eighth and hat of the veletary is thin unfinished. The prizes laden with tobactor. The United States statume by prizes laden with tobacto. The United States statume of Star (Granery the Monitorito), commenced cannonading the fort at noon on Statuday with shell from the terrinon mortars, which seemed to have good effect. The foldin from New York, commanded by Coppain Ward, arrived during the action, and the steamer Freshown immediately diring out the rebels, who were commanded by a mount ed officer. She then hauled off, and proceeded to Washinington with dispatches by orders of Commodore String.

The brillint and successful feat by detachments of the Eighth and Thirteenth regiments, now at the seat of war, in their expedition to the Yomico fiver, and the recovery of the light-ships stolen by the revolutionist from the Chesapetar Bay, has been warnly supplanted. The Yom-too is a small river which riess in Sussex County, Delaware, and flows southwestward through Somerset County, Maryland, and empties into Flushing Bay, an arm of the

Three prizes have been brought into Philadelphia by the steam-tig Yankee. They were all schooners, laden with tobacco. Other prizes are said to be coming to New York.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Two thousand trops from Mississippi arrived at Harbor's person shouldy, described as a "hard"looking set—boorly defl and diry. Two regiments had arrived from flaborms on the day previous, to whom the same description who had been seen that the same description who had been shown out and proceeded to Martinaburgh, with the intention of the releish there still more agreeable, the small-pox has broken out and proceeded to Martinaburgh, with the intention of their votings at the election which takes place on the 23d.

Further seizures were made last week at St. Louis, of wo pleese of cannon, several hundred muskers and rifles, a number of pistols, and a quantity of ammunition. The States tobacco warehouse has also been visited by the United States authorities, and a quantity of ammunition. The States tobacco warehouse has also been visited by the United States authorities, and a considerable quantity of aurant river above to the river below—the object being to mere up the entry of any secession trops lite the eity, and to use are the public pace.

A detachment of Union volunteers was sent to Potols, in mand of Capian Cole, who placed estimles sintley round the town, and in the morning explicated the entire population of the secession trops lite the eity, and to use the town and the town, and in the morning explicated the antire population. Those among them who were known to be Union on man were of course immediately released. And about fifty of the secession is a very asset of the describing surface to the public decidency were selected.

A REOCLAMATION FROM CENERAL HARNEY.

General Harrey has issued an address to the people of Coly Massouri, in which he denounces the military buil recently propased by the baffair trops in the secession interest, oppuly passed by the baffair trops in the secession interest, oppuly have not obtained and present on the secession and manifestive mand and explanable of the secession in the the secession to be made to precipitate the State under the

The port of Charleston BLOCKADED.

The port of Charleston is now under blockade, and no inward-bound vessels are allowed to pass the barriers of steam and rion which the Government have erected at the mouth of the harbor. We find in the Charleston papers of the 13th and 14th accounts of the operations of the steam-fright Nigorac, the first of the blockading fleet which had arrived there. On the 13th the British hark mouth and Gen. Particile were also ordered off. Anott er British ship, the A and A, was pursued, but she manage to get into abold wheet, where the Nigorac could not follow her, and the latter, under the supposition that alse was seground, 12th the chase, and a steam-tig from the city other outward-bound vessels were allowed to pass freely, the blockede have expired.

The Alignard is since reported to have left Charleston for parts unknown.

A CALGIUM IJGHT FOR FORT MONROR.

Information has been received that Professor Grant is about to leave this eigh in the stanner Contranous for the purpose of plating one of his inrest calcium lights upon that work. The reflector of the lamp will have a dismeter of three feet.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OUTLAGE.

A telegram from Boston amounces the arrival there, an beart the stem gui-boat Ferbiroke, from Fortress Monroe, of Captain Charles Gale, of the bark D. C. Price, the bark Id. Bondging in Boston. The former reports the bark Id. Bondging in Boston. The former reports the bark Id. Bondging in Boston. The former reports that his wessel was sunk by the rebels at NOTEL on the bark Id. Bondging in Boston. The former reports that his wessel was sunk by the rebels at NOTEL on the bark Id. Bondging in Boston. The former reports into prison and kept there several day. He family made fer, in a small boat, and recated the stem. Figure Mrinnesder. Captain Johnson reports that his bark, the Id. Ansay and Jeging and shipped it to Norfolk, he was then robbed of every thing he possessed and imprisoned several days.

MORE MONEY WANTED AT MONTGONIERY.

Among the bills passed by the Confederates at Montgoner, on Friday, was one authorizing the issue of \$20,000 to bonds, payable in twenty years, at an increase in exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest not exceeding eight per cent, per annum. In lieu errest have of Treasury notes for that amount, of small denominations, to

General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, who is about to the the command of the Baldimore and Annapolis department, the plane of General Butter, promoted, is possessed of large property in Maryland, and is well known and much estemed by the citizens of Baldimore and known and much estemed by the citizens of Baldimore and Rown and much estemed by the citizens of Baldimore and Annapolis department, of the citizens of Baldimore and Annapolis department, in the createst Burist Schonel.

The wife of Lieuteant Stemmer is at Washington, where the receives very marked attention, as been elected Brigative, Chenral.

The wife of Lieuteant Stemmer is at Washington, where the receives very marked attention, as been elected Brigation in the receives very marked attention. The wife of Chieffer and Falls, streem miles above Washington, were all critical and passed the pickets of the secention is a personal recomption on the Barrist of Delaware, we will be a present the prople of the State, in which cessionists twice without being recognized.

The record P. Walker, Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, Attorney-General, in Jeff Davis Cubinet are to United States Senator Jumes A Bayrard of Delaware, he announces his intention to resign.

The Regiment, nor at Washington or Madory morning.

The Regiment, nor at Washington of the Navy-var Marker, Secretary of Washington or Regiment and Ross Winans, of Baltimore, see and Washington or Regime and Marker, Secretary and Washington or Regiment and Ross Winans, of Baltimore, see and Washington or Wander Ross Winans, of Baltimore, see and Washington.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH OPINIONS ON OUR WAR.

The affalirs of America have again been discussed in the Hithin Rouse of Commons, with reference to the effect of the concemplated blockade of the Southern ports upon Britain inversets. Lot d'old Russell, on the sith, stated that all legal questions connected with the authors that all legal questions connected with the authors that all legal questions connected with the authors that smadered his opinion. A fleet had been dispatched to points, abstantially to the effect hat every thing depended upon the efficiency and completeness of the lockade; and hilly of collecting revenue from vessels of the protection. He also said, in regard to private-ring that the Southern Confedency would have to be regarded as A massive.

beligeened as Ameeting of the Privy Council and law officers of the Grown was field at Whitehall on 18th for the purpose of Preparing a proclamation from the Queen; to be fasted on the Tuesday following, warning British subjects against America. Lord Derby had expressed the hope in the contest would get no redress the hope in the contest would get no redress them their Grown of Lord that Writch subjects interfering in our that their blood should be on their Government, but will ereplied that each would be the natural result, of course.

BRITISH PRIVARERS.

It was confidently believed, when the Persia left Liverpool on the 11th linet, that letters of marque from the
Alontgomery government had reached Liverpool and London, and that vessels had actually left Liverpool with
these letters.





LUTHER C. LADD, A MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNT MORE, APRIL 19, 1861.

THE FIRST VICTIM OF THE WAR.

OUR SOUTHERN PICTURES.

randwooded scone beneath. Investure and a standard scone beneath the standard scounce than a third of the hard last year plantage outsity, which is exceedingly for trich and well cultivated. I am told that more than a third of the hard last year plantad with cotons is now to use for he helpfut of between two and three feet. The wheat will in mind of the bready for larvest in a forhight. Strawmond, as usual, in good health. The hotels, when we are looks, as usual, in good health. The hotels, when we are looks, as usual, in good health. The hotels, when we are looks, as usual, in good health. The hotels, when we are looks, as usual, in good health. The hotels, when we are looks, as usual, in good health. The hotels, when we are looks, as usual, in good health. The hotels, when we are looked to access to that of the stand onthiness much alike in their never help fill. In the Exchange is the hotel of the city—the others being on more and in some cases not that.

To-morrow we shall be en rough of the others being and when the extra entreaties of the furm and the premastive whistle of the file cand the next day the same); and weary at length with these appeals, to which I could not respond, I revenged myself for the annoyance by transferring to pater the instruments of torture some substance.

The truculent darkey in the centre, the punisher of the luge base-drum! I fear will some day become so exapperate the object by the side of the drum in, of course), that he will rest the butth disappear. When this is to be done I am to be foreath the butth disappear. When this is to be done I am to be foreather when I will forward eketches immediately.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BALTIMORE.

WE mentioned in our last number that Baltimore had been occupied by the United States forces under General Butler, of the Massachusetts Volunteers. We now publish on pages 844 and 845, from a photograph by Mr. Weaver, of Baltimore, a picture of the Encantamers of General. Butler, which the troops occupied on 18th inst., having marched through part of the city of Baltimore to that point without molestation. Our artist writes us as follows concerning his picture:

PARSON BROWNLOW, OF TEN-NESSEE.

WE publish herewith a portrait of the famous Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, who is now, with Senator Andrew Johnson, the leading champion of the Union in that State. The following sketch of Mr. Brownlow's life has been prepared for us by a friend of his.

His education was imperfect and irregular, even in those handless taught? In the common-actions of the country as easien of the it avening Ministery in 1895, at the regular dead of the intermision, and was a menh. of the General Conference held in Philled and Education, which he did hin all the interpretation of the of avening Ministery in a wided himself of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the advantages of the Methodist linearizery to act of the Methodist linearizery to act of any man in East? Formesee, where he has registry for of any man in East? Formesee, where he has registry to controversies of the day. About eighteen monits and he many the language of the Methodist Metho

THE CABINET AT MONTGOM-ERY.

LEROY POPE WALKER, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Hon. Levy Pope Walker is a lawyer of Hantsville, AlaHana, a native of that county (Madison), and about fortyfive years of age. He is the edders on of the inte Major
five years of age. He is the edders on of the inte Major
findence. Two of his brothers are Hon. Percy Walker,
who recently represented the Mobile District in Congress,
and Hon. Judge Related W. Walker, of Fromere, that,
man of the Alabama delegation in the present Confedence
Congress. Hon. L. Y. Walker at one time practiced law
in South Alabama, and was for several sessions Spanker of
consistent. Borncout of the State. He has been a
last ten years he has been located in Huntsville, and has
the reputation of being the leading lawyer, and, next to
Glay, the leading Democrat of North Alabama. Careful in
the reputation of being the leading lawyer, and, next to
Glay, the leading Democrat of North Alabama. Careful in
the preparation of his uses, and effect, concist-ogical, and
eloquent in presenting them before court, he is said to be
a canincularly successful practitioner. For the last three
years he has been conspicuous in his democratic Convention,
Charleston to carry out her marrated opposition, Mr.
Walker's influence was marked. He was one of the delegation sent to culture ton, and excerted himself in reststing
the compromises offered.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisina, Attorney-General, is distinguished as one of the profundes juries and most accomplished advocates in the country. He is of the old line of White, class of State Rights politicana, and his recent speeches in the United States Senate won for him universal admiration. No selection could have been made for Attorney-General of the Confederate States which would be so generally esteemed appropriate.

STEPPHEN M. MALLORY, SECRETARY OF THE NAY.

Mr. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy of the Confederate States, was for many years at Emitor of the United States from Florida, and occupied the important pest of Cultaman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He took a very active interes in the construction of the Draw sloop of war, and was largely instrumental in fortifying and importing the landror of Pensacola—the best in the Culfied Importing the landror of Pensacola—the best in the Culfied Mr. Mallory's experience will be of service to the Confederate should they ever have a navy.

JOHN H. REAGAN, POSTAKSTER-CENERAL.

Mr. Reagan has never been promident in national politics, though he served some years in Congress. His functions as Postamater-General in the Seceded States have thus far been a sinceure, as 4the mails are still carried by the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly;

In a recent, issue you had an article on "Fig.
Guns," in which you stated the one described was the largest in the world.

Please read the inclosed, and oblige
Prantic Prantic Powizer.

"India was not behind in the weapons of war. Damask sword-blades of Googera, Woolz steal, are sill to any thing. Europe can boast of, and deemed so exemple Bragand that they are used entirely for singleal in ments.

ments.

*Utheir cannon are the wonder of all who larve se them. The celebrated ones at Dacca, Moorshedabad, Ag and Bujapore, weighing from eleva, wenty-three, as thirty linches, bore, weighing from elevation to forty to and throwing slot from four hundred-weight to a ton a half."—Iranaxyo Wall Sireet to Cushmere, p. 523.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SOCIETY—A JUVENILE PARTY, 3 TILL 7.

hours at which the party begins and ends.

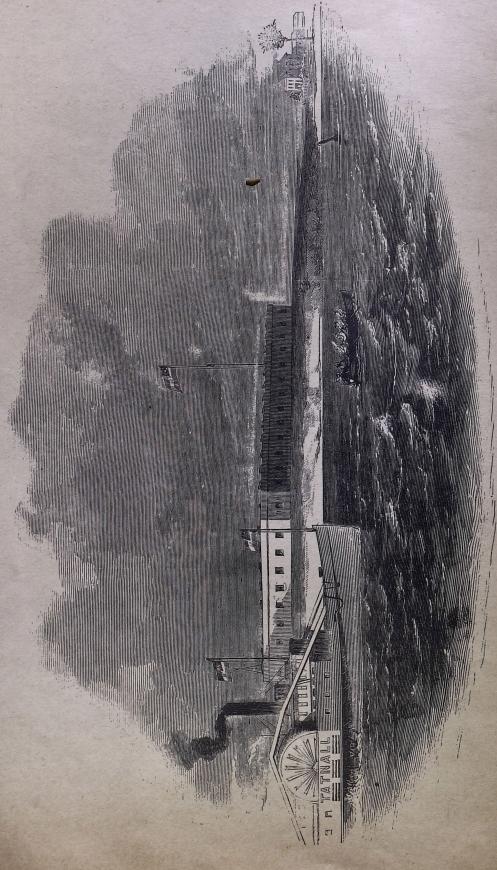
Children nowadays are invited "out" very soon after they come into the world; and to say that youth and beauty at the age of three years is commonly seen at a juvenile party would be to give a very faint idea of the truth. Babies are invited, and in the horizontal or recumbent stage of their dear little existences, before they have reached the perpendicular and toddling period; and the consequence is, that portions of the company are carried into the assembly by processions of nursery-maids, in whose arms they repose, estaring about with a true of the proceedings, and dressed in the height of the fashing—for their time of life—bless them!

The little boys at first are shy and awkward, and eye one another with half curious, half pugnactions looks, uncertain whether to make friends or vitor lunge at once into violent personal encounters or

and desperate trials of strength. The little girls in are more dignified and self-possessed, but slightly we overwhelmed with the extent and oppressed with a sense of the magnificence of their attire.

Of all living things, the wisset is surely a certain type of a little girl just before reaching the recognized age of reason, and a long way off from the recognized age of reason, and a long way off from the recognized age of reason, and a long way off from the recognized age of reason, and a long way off from the second of the se





FORT PULASKI, SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA

At the same moment a sud-sive—as far as it goes; and fit is not very withy, stood very well.

At the same moment a sud-sive—as far as it goes; and fit is not very withy, stood very well.

THE FIGHT AT BA is superation at the arms of a nurse hand, there is no effort at display; it is not ill-nanatural jollity and disposition at the arms of a nurse heard in "society."

THE FIGHT AT BA is not ill-nanearly in "society."

11, we are reminded by many correspondents in Kentucky that the Banks of that State have not suspended. The Act authorizing their suspension has passed, but they have not yet availed them-

THE FIGHT AT BALTIMORE.
To the Editor of Harper's Weekler



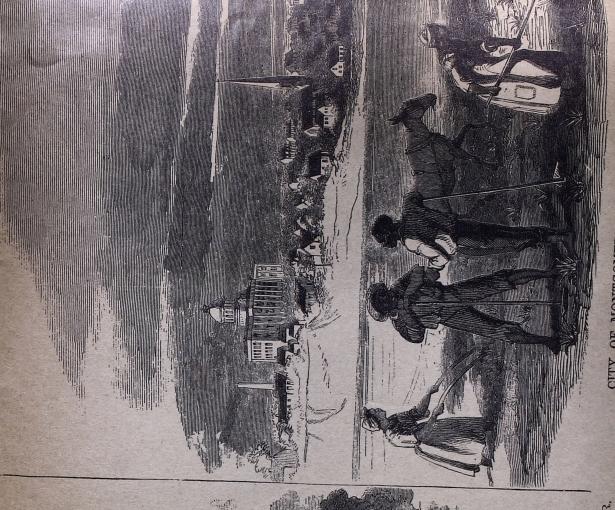
W. H. BUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," GOM. TATNALL, MAJOR SMITH, AND MR. WARD INSPECTING THE 10-INCH COLUMBIAD AT FORT PULASKI. SKETCHE, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," GOM. TATNALL, TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELNE OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELING WITH MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAVELNE OF THE LONDON "TIMES," TRAV





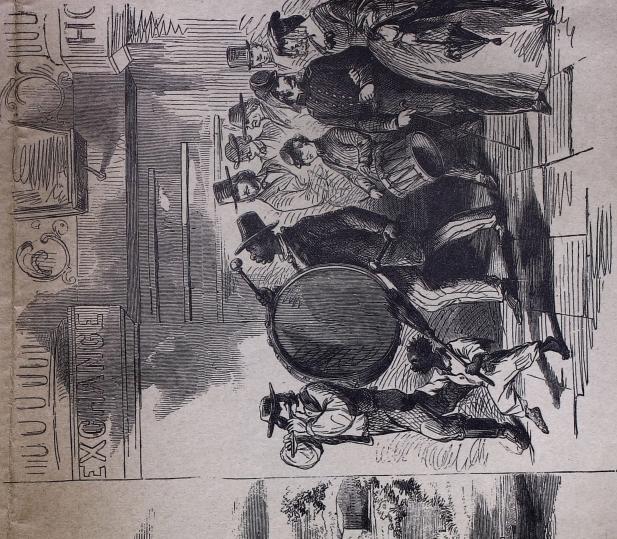
THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BALTIMORE-MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER





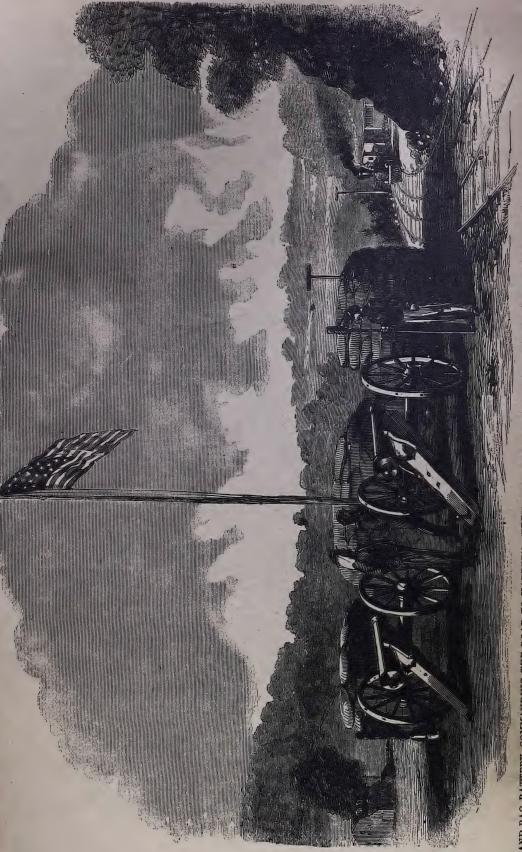
CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.—DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

CAMPMENT ON FEDERAL HILL.-PHOTOGRAPHED BY WEAVER.-[SEE PAGE 341.]



DRUMMING UP RECRUITS FOR THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

WITH W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D.-[SEE PAGE 341.]

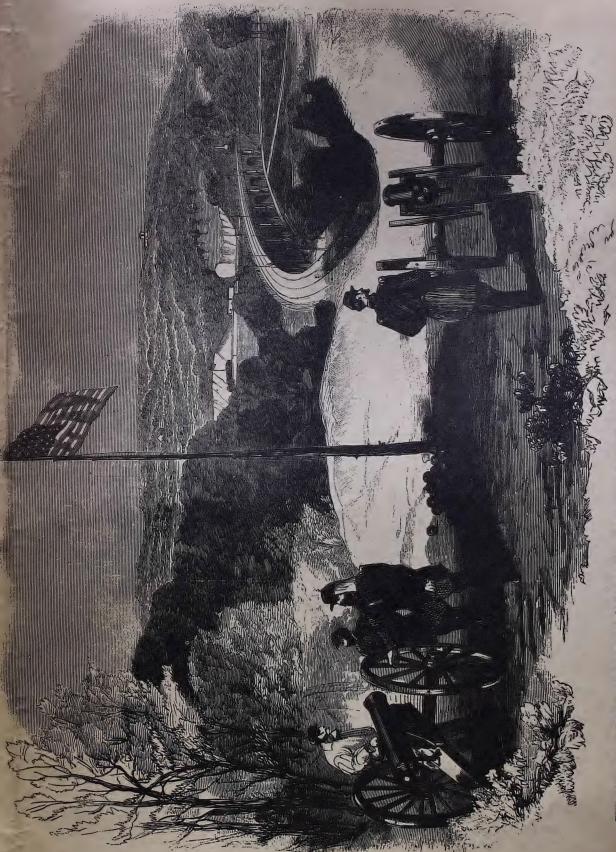


SAND-BAG BATTERY, COMMANDING THE ROAD TO HARPER'S 'ERRY, NEAR THE RELAY HOUSE-BUILT BY LIEUTENANT W. H. M'CARTNEY, BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

[Skerched by our Special Artist.]

RELAY-HOUSE BATTERIES.

THE BALTERIES OF TR. BATTERIES OF THE RELEAD OF THE RELEAD OF THE RELEAD OF THE PAILINGS OF THE PAILIN



THE BOUGUET BATTERY, COMMANDING THE BRIDGE AT THE RELAY HOUSE, LIEUTENANT JOSIAH PORTER, BOSTON LIGHT ARTILLERY, COMMANDING. [Skeiched dy general]

OUR ARMY AT WASHINGTON.

We publish on this page two more illustrations of our army at Washington—one representing the gallant Rhodd in Standard of the Corperor, the other the Quarrens of the Georgetown College. Neversince American inventive genius was first aroused did the Patent Office contain such remarkable models of American manufacture as those which now sleep three deepin "bunks" spread along the edge of the cabinets; and to those students of mechanism who have been wont to resort to the Patent Office to work out unfinished problems and botch great inventions, the presence of the study Rhode Islanders, and the stacks present a novel and a startling seene.

With regard to the Washing seene.

With regard to the With regard to the Sixty-night the Washing seene.

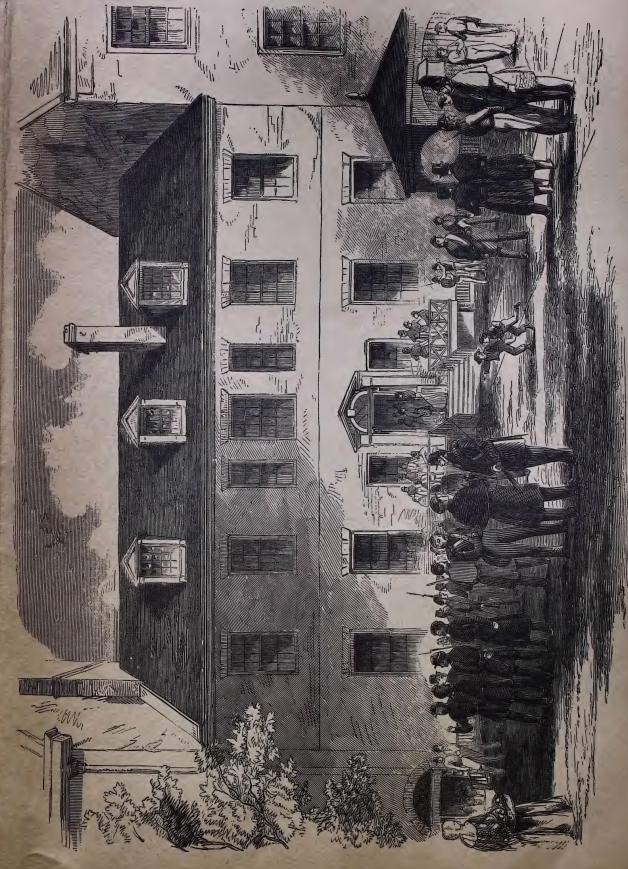
ated from West Point, are constantly employed in instructing the men in the use of their arms, which they are beginning to handle like regulars. The hours of drill are 94 A.M. for company, and at 4 o'clock the regimental review takes place. The officers of the Catholic Church mean regiment, and the chaptain, the Rev. Rather Mooner, and the chaptain, the Rev. Rather Mooner, officiates before the regiment every Sabbath ency here. Toward the close the music of a band was norming at 9 o'clock. The citizens of the conduct sachusetts Regiment marched in and saluted the SLEEPING-BUNKS OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT, AT THE PATENT OFFICE, [Skeethed by our Special Artist.]

regiments were brought in line on opposite sides of the square, and they cheered each other most listiff). It was an exciting scene to see the Puritan New Englanders and Catholic Irishmen thus fraternizing. After the drill the officers of the two regiments had a friendly glass of wine and a most cordial réunion.

"General Runyon and staff, of the New Jersey Brigade, also visited the 66th, and partook of the hospitalities of Colonel Corocran and Father Mooney, made an eloquent and patriotic address.

"It is a noticeable fact that the first intercharge of military courtesies was between Colonel Voeburgh, of the Merican Tish 69th. The common danger appears to have made native and foreigners common friends."

WASHINGTON.



QUARTERS OF THE SIXIY-NINTH (TRISH) REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA, AT GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.



THE ARMORY AT ALBANY, NEW YORK.

OUR ARMY AT ALBANY.

THE accompanying illustrations will introduce the reader to the ALBANA RADORN, the head-quarters of our State army in that section of the State. Here, since the President's produmation, large hodies of men have been constantly engaged in closedrill, and here the Military Board concentrates its efforts in endeavoring to fit them out.

Our second picture represents the drumming out

Our second picture represents the drumming out of two soldiers who refused to take the oath. They were stripped of their arms, a white facther stuck over each ear, and they were marched out of the Armorgytounds with the drums playing the Rogue's March. Crowds of people assembled to see them undergo the degrading penance.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

I.

'Tis five years ago, I was playing
At pool, as he doubled me in,
I remember Fred Lushington saying,

(Ohl such a sweet net was she spreading.
To eatch me." He stroked his mustaching, if I have asked you to dance at my wedding.
But I beat a refreat in quick march."

But the thing began awkward to grow:
If I did pass the limits of flitting.
It was down in the country, you know.

It was down in the county, you aron.
So," said Frederick, "fearing extraction
Of what this all meant by papa,"
fed, leaving no ground for an action,"

II.

Poor innocent fool; she is reading
What he wrote in her album that day,
The verse of a faise-hearted pleading,
Inscribed "To the bright so of May,"
She rises the lieft low is burning.

She viales; the light low as burning;
She walls to the window; no moon;
All starless the dark night is turning,
In silence, the point of its noon.

Bark! listen! in solss of wild passion,
Goes forth on the blackness her cry;
Tike vien drops, they heavily fish on
The stream of the hour flowing by.

Her dark hair all flowing around her,

Did she die? Not all; she has married Since the Sir Action du Vere, And the thrust of that sorrow has parried With a fool and ten thousand a year.

Fred was there, looking at this butter, yearlusty, Fred was there, looking out for the Trevol He bowed, as he pass'd on his bay.

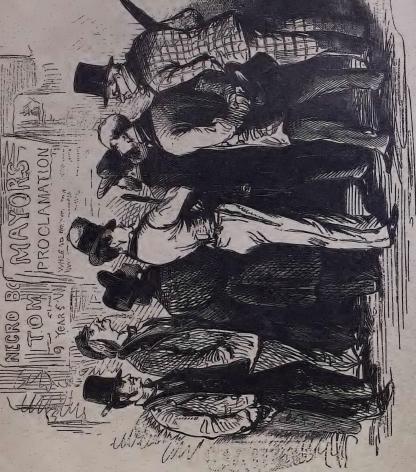
And though in the Row thut's onled Rott Such feelings, of course, have no place, I thought she had not quite forgotten, By the flush, as she mov'd, on her face, Lang Syne and the sketchings together, Remark the cool muste of leaves.



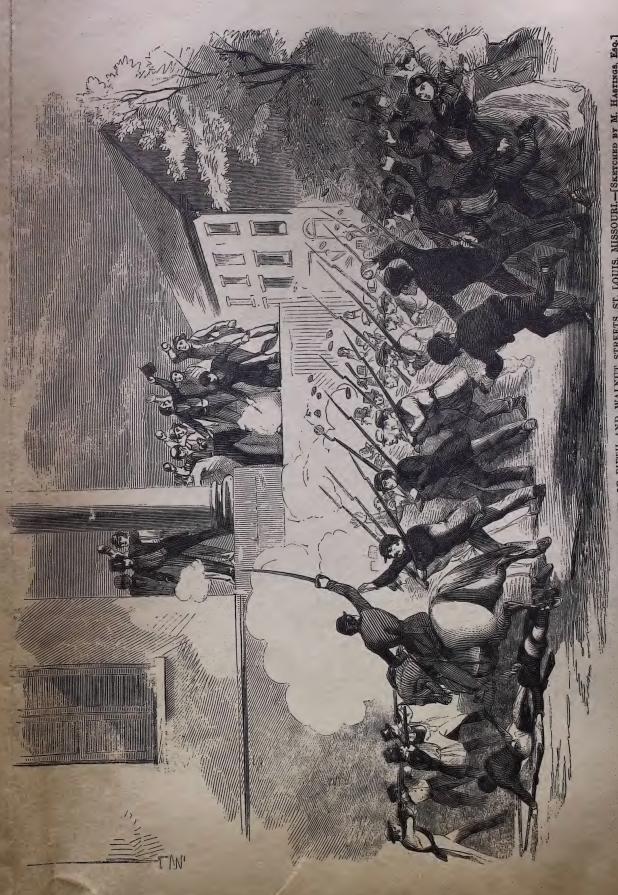
DRUMMING OUT ALBANY VOLUNTEERS WHO REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH,-[F]

THE FIGHT AT SAINT LOUIS.

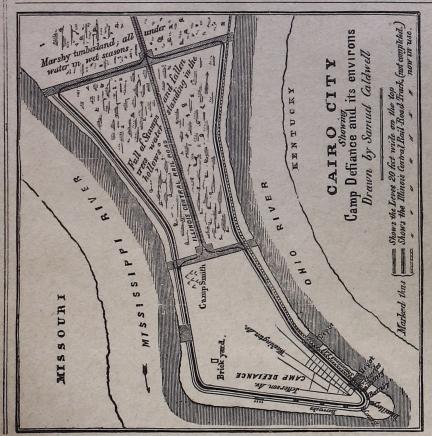
MECRO



CORNER SOENE DURING THE EXCITEMENT AT ST. LOUIS,



CF FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.-[S



THE CAMP AT CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

y in command of the came in the common of the came in the that, with the present force, this point can be install that came be mought against it. A scossist as been arrested, and is now in the guard-house. Seeing the part of spy, and will probably be nake, yours truly, Mey 10, 1861.

The Chicago Tribune says:

At the present time fully five thousand men are concentrated in acat about Cario. They are constantly dilled and instructed in the duties of a sodier's life, and have already attained an efficiency which is truly astonishing. On Friday hat, General Prentiss had the different regiments drawn up in line for review, and required them to be put through a long series of milliary evolutions. The manner in which the whole force acquitted siself would have reflected no discretifut upon veterans.

In addition to the large body of infantry stationed at this point, there is also a strong and efficient corps posted along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, and having, in addition, the mouth of the Ohio under the five of their guns. Several pleece of very heavy orthance were lately sent from Pittsburgh, and by this time have been placed in position. The artilliery, in point of efficiency, are quitte up to the infantry. They are hourly practiced with their guns, and many of them have already become expert marker-

inen officer of much sexperience, and well qualified for the position he fill much the position he fill. He is a cool, prudent, mostentations gentleman; not litely to undertake any thing rash, not to fail in mun; not litely to undertake any thing rash, not to fail in confidence of the troops, and we doubt very much if a better choice could have been made.

The troops are all in good health, and in the best of spirits. The most thorough discipline is cheerfully submitted to. Comfortable quaters are being provided, and each day brings large supplies to minister to their wants and happiness. Out of so large a force, but twenty-three men are reported upon the sick list. Suitable buildings for health-dreadence of Dr. Sim, Brigade Surgeon, who, with his assistant, Dr. Haven, also of Chicaco, is unremitting in his attention upon the in trailer.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

A NOVEL.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Why should I pause to ask how much a shrinking from Provis might be traced to I lay Why should I poier on my road, to pare the state of mind in which I had trie rid myself of the stain of the prison before in given at the coach-office, with the state of ming hor at the coach-office, with the state of ming hor at the coach-office, with the state of ming hor at the coach-office, with the state of ming hor at the coach-office, with the state of ming hor at the pride and beauty, and the turned transport whom I harbored? The my would be mone the smoother for it; the would be none the better for it; he would be helped, nor I extennated.

A new fear had be not better for it; he would by his reconstitutions.

A new fear had been engendered in my mind by his narrative; or, rather, his narrative had given form and purpose to the fear that was allied discover his return. I could hardly doubt the consequence. That Compey sere alive and should discover his return, I could hardly doubt the consequence. That Compey stood in mortal fear of him, neither of the two could know much better than I; and that any such man as that in man had been described to be would hesitate to release himself for good from a dreaded enemy, by the safe means of becoming an informer, was like acreely to be imagined.

Nover had I breathed, and never would I breathed—or so I resolved—a word of Estella to Provis. But I said to Herbert that, before I could go abvoad, I must see both Estella and Miss Havisham. This was when we were left in his story. I resolved to go out to Richmond next day, and I went.

On my presenting myself at Mrs. Brandley's, Betella's maid was called to tell me that Estella in had gone into the country. Where? To Saiis House, as usual. Not as usual, I said, for she had never yet gone there without me; when was she coming back? There was an air of reservation in the answer which increased my perplexity, and the answer which increased my berplexity, and I went home again in complete discomiture.

discomfiture.

Another might-consultation with Herbert after Another might-consultation with Herbert after and always took nim home, and always looked well about me), led us to the conclusion that nothing should be said about going abroad until I came back from Miss Havishams. In the mean time, Herbert and I were to consider separately what it would be best to say—whether we should devise any pretense of being afraid that he was under suspicious observation; or whether I, who had never yet been abroad, should propose an expedition. We both knew that I had but to propose any thing, and he would consent. We agreed that his remainber would consent. We agreed that his remainber thought of.

Next day I had the meanness to feign that I was under a binding promise to go down to Joe; but I was capable of almost any meanness toward Joe; but I was capable of almost any meanness toward of one his name. Provis was to be strictly carefully like I was gone, and Herbert was to take the charge of him that I had taken. I was to be absent only one night, and, on my return, the gratification of his impatience for my starting as a gentleman on a greater scale was to be begun. It cocurred to me then, and as I efferward found to Herbert also, that he might be best got away across the water on that pretense—as, to make pruchases, or the like.

Having thus cleared the way for my expedition to Miss Havisham's, I set off by the early morning coach before it was yet light, and was

out on the open country-road when the day came creeping on, halting and whimpering and shivering, and wrapped in patches of cloud and rags of mist, like a beggar. When we drove up to the Blue Boar after a drizzly ride, whom pick he Blue Boar after a drizzly ride, should I see come out under the gate-way, toothpick in hand, to look at the coach, but Bentley prick in hand, to look at the coach, but Bentley prick in hand, to look at the coach, but Bentley prick in hand, to look at the coach, but Bentley into the coffee-room, where he had just finished his breakfast and where I ordered mine. It was poisonous to me to see him in the town, for I go very well knew why he had come there.

Pretending to read a smeary newspaper long out of date, which had nothing half so legible in its local news as the foreign matter of coffee, pickles, fish sauces, gravy, melted butter, and wine, with which it was sprinkled all over, as of it thad taken the measles in a highly irregular form, I sat at my table while he stood before the fire. By degrees it became an enormous injury to me that he stood before the fire, and I got put my hand behind his legs for the poker when I went up to the fire-place to sitr the fire, but still pretended not to know him.

"Is this a cut?" said Mr. Drummle.

"Is this a cut?" said Mr. Drummle.

"Is this a cut?" said Mr. Drummle.

"With that I poker in hand; "it's you, is hid was who kept the fire off."

Drummle, my shoulders squared and my back to the fire.

Drummle, my shoulders squared and my back to the fire.

Drummle, my shoulders squared and my back to the fire.

"You have just come down?" stud Mr.
Drummle, edging me a little away with his shoulder.
"Yes," said I, edging him a little away with my shoulder.
"Beastly place," said Drummle. "Your part of the country, I think?"
"Not, I assented. "I am told it's very like is Shropshire."
"Not in the least like it," said Drummle.
Here Mr. Drummle looked at his boots, and I looked at mine; and then Mr. Drummle look.
"Have you been here long?" I asked, determined not to yield an inch of the fire.
"Long enough to be fired of it," returned brummle, pretending to yawn, but equally deservational.

Dru

"Do you stay here long?"
"Can't say," answered Mr. Drummle. "Do

'Can't say," said I.

I felt here, through a tingling in my blood, that if Mr. Drummle's shoulder had claimed another hair's-breadth of room, I should have jerked him into the window; equally, that if my own shoulder had urged a similar claim, Mr. Drummle would have jerked me into the nearest box. He whistled a little. So did I.

'Large tract of marshes about here, I betwe?" said Drummle. So did I.

'Yes. What of that?" said I.

Mr. Drummle looked at me, and then at my boots, and then said, '(Oh!" and laughed.

"Are you amused, Mr. Drummle?"

"Are you amused, Mr. Drummle?"

"Are you amused, Mr. Drummle?"

"Are you anused, Mr. Drummle?"

"Are you anused, Mr. Drummle?"

"Are you anused, Mr. Drummle?"

"Are you anushes for amusement. Out-of-with the public houses—and smithies—and that. will heavy villages there, they tell me. Curious give that horse of mine ready?"

"Yes, Sir."

"I "Yes, Sir."

"I "Brought round to the door, Sir."

"I say. Look here, you Sir. The lady won't I in the tide to-day; the weather won't do."

in heavy won't sir."

"And I don't dine, because I'm going to dine
at the lady's."
Then Drumnle glanced at me, with an insonot triumph on his great-jowled face that cut
he to the heart, dull as he was, and so exasperated me that I felt inclined to take him in
my arms as the robber in the story-book is said
to have taken the old lady, and seat him on the
se fire.

that was, that until relief came neither of us, and that was, that until relief came neither of us could relinquish the fire. There we stood, well squared up before it, shoulder to shoulder, and foot to foot, with our hands behind us, not budging an inch. The horse was visible outside in the drizzle at the door, my breakfast way the our able. Drummle's was cleared away, the w. our ground.

"Have you been to the Grove since ?" said.
"No," said I, "I had quite enough of the Finches the last time I was there."
"No," said I, "I had quite enough of the Finches the last time I was there."
"Yes," I replied, very shortly.
"Come, come! They let you off easily in ?" Said.
"Yes," I replied, very shortly.
"Drummle," said I, "you are not competent to give advice on that subject. When I have lost your temper."
"Mr. Drummle," said I, "you are not competent to give advice on that subject. When I gets my that I admit having done so on that cocasion, I don't throw glasses,"
"I do," said Drummle.
"After glancing at him once of twice in an increased state of smouldering ferocity, I said: "Mr. Drummle, I did not seek this conversation, and I don't think it an agreeable one."
"I am sure its not," said he, superciliously, over his shoulder; "I don't think any thing about it."

"I am sure it's not," saud he, supercinously, over his shoulder; "I don't think any thing about it."

"And therefore," I went on, "with your leave, I will suggest that we hold no kind of conversation in future."

"Quie my opinion," said Drummle, "and what I should have suggested myself, or done—more likely—without suggesting. But don't lose your temper. Haven't you lost enough without that?"

"What do you mean, Sir?"

"What do you mean, Sir?"

When the waiter had felt my fast-cooling teating to with the palm of his hand, and had looked imploringly at me, and had gone out, Drummle, careful not to move the shoulder mext me, took a cigar from his poetect and bit the end off, but showed no sign of stirring. Choking and boiling as I was, I felt that we could not go a word further without introducing Estella's name, which I could not endure to hear him utter; and therefore I looked stonily at the opposite wall, as if there were no one present, and forced myself to silence. How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—had on by the waiter, I am inclined to thinkwho came into the coffee-room unbuttoning their signet-coars and rubbing their hands, and before whom, as they charged at the fire, we were obliged to give way.

I saw him through the window, seizing his horse's mane, and mounting in his blundering brutal manner, and sidling and backing away.

I thought he was gone when he came back, calling for a light for the cigar in his mouth, which he had forgotten. A man in a dust-colored Swering me.

The waiter reappeared.

The waiter reappeared.

"Look here, you Sir."

that the young lady don't ride to-day, and that I dine at the young lady's?"

"Quite so, Sir."

When the waiter had felt my fast-cooling teather the palm of his hand, and had looked por with the palm of his hand, and had looked by the palm of his hand, and had looked by the palm of his hand, and had looked by the palm of his hand, and had looked by the palm of his hand, and had looked by the palm of his hand, and had looked by the palm of his hand, and had sone out, Drumnle, which the palm of his hand, and had gone out, Drumnle, which the palm of his hand, and had sone out, Drumnle, which the palm of his hand, and had sone out, Drumnle, which the palm of his hand, and had sone out, Drumnle, which the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of the palm of his hand, and had been sone of his had been sone of hi



the President has promoted Brigadier-General the Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be henceforth a Major-General of the United States army. This is also history. All hall to Butler!!" General Butler, at the hour we write, has just the Nashington for Fortress Monroe, where he is to command 15,000 men against Virginia.

THE MIDNIGHT MARCH.

All along the weary miles, Joan through the dark defiles, Through the woods of pine and larch, Under midnight's solemn arch, Came the heavy, sounding murch Of the Seventh!

Scouts out on either flank,
Searching close through dyke and bank,
Sweeping with their restless- eyes
Every hollow, cut, and rise,
Guarding from the foc's surprise
All the Seventh!

Every pine-tree's jagged limb In the black night looked grim; And each dense thicker's shade Seemed to hold an ambuscade; Yet no soldier was afraid In the Seventh!

Plod! plod! plod! plod!
Over gravel, over sod,
Over up-torn railroad tracks,
Over up-torn railroad tracks,
With their bending, belted backs,
Waiting—hoping vain attacks,
Marched the Sevent
"Halt!. Rest!" along the line;
Down every man supine
In the wet gravel lay,
Hugging with delight the clay,
Longing for the light of day

Though the dark night was serene, Never forman's form was seen; Though like flies they buzzed around, Haunting every shady ground, Fleeing at the slightest sound From the Seventh!

So we marched till night was gone And the heavens were blessed with dawn But History, with immortal hand, Must yet record how firm and grand Was that march through Maryland Of the Seventii

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

Bast Tennessee:

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly;

Best Tennessee:

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly;

Best Tennessee:

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly;

Best Tennessee:

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly;

ALLOW mee a few observations, inended to contribute to light, at.

Tried, Aux. must be waged. It is incritable. The The Manach Lead of Agriculture whole American people must learn—that it is a fewful thing to the Government must be maintained at every hazard. It de dignity must be upheld. Men must be studyed. They must leave must leave the dignity of the Government must be achiged. He is a sovereign to make laws, and his prevogatives are perfect; but his a subject to obey those laws, and his must be eather the moment they cease to be bededunt subjects. He is a sovereign to make laws, and his must be eather the moment they cease to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they coase also to be bededunt subjects to their own laws, they covered to be the eventual to be subject to their own laws, they covered to be the subject to their own laws, they covered to be their own laws, they covered to be the subject to their own laws, they covered to be their own laws, they covered to be the subject to their own laws, they covered to be the subject to their own laws, they do to over the city of their own laws, they do to be their own laws, they do to be their own laws, they do they covered to be subject to the subject of the subject own laws they do the subject own laws they they are also the covernment. They are subject to the subject own laws to be subject to be subject to the subject

These are brave and excellent words. We trust they do not come too late. There was a fina when good Southern men mighthwe stayed this rebellion and crushed secession, by profile in when good Southern men mighthwe stayed the claiming boldy and loudly that "the unity of in the aggressive" against rebels. Uninpplit, in those days conservate's Southernews were spond—ing their strength in denoming what they called "coercion" and "fathers' Southernews were spond—ing their strength in denoming what they called "coercion" and "fathers' Southernews were spond—ing their strength in denoming what they called "coercion" and "fathers' Southernews were spond—ing their strength in denoming what they called "coercion" and "fathers' Southernews were spond—ing their strength in denoming what they called "coercion" and "fathers' Southernews on the page seal of spond in dividual control. To attempt, at the rever on the Mississipt were saddardly dearro, which notice and even is present into the father were father their plan and policy by the present fair the father well as it studies as it would be to try to stake out the ground which would be oversioned purposes. Let us be radioal being were admitted to the side the coverage of the present fair and so the side the coverage of the present fair and so the side the coverage of the side of the second of the which they appear to a stay of the side the coverage of the side of the second of the same which they have been been a which they appear to a stay of the side of the second of the second

A CARD FROM MR. RUSSELL.
Mr. W. H. Russell, Correspondent of the
London Times, publishes the following card in
the Mobile Register:

To the Fätter of the Mobile Register:

To the Fätter of the Mobile Register:

The formal attached in the following words:

The farget's Wealth, couched in the following words:

The proprietors have dispatched an artist to the South the following words:

The formal was a factor of the South the South the following words:

In reference to that statement, I have to observe that many companions are two, viz: Mr. Warn, a personal friend, who is kind enough to act as my secretary and on the companions are two, viz: Mr. Warn, a personal friend, who is kind enough to act as my secretary and on the Charles of Confederate States, and is fill distracted Lordon Merch, and who has no connection whitever with any journal in the United or Confederate States, and is not engaged by or connected with Harper's Weekly, allowing he formerly sent steaches to that profolden!

My position is that of a neutral, and I am employed on the expression of my convictions and of my observations to the journal which I have the man only for England, and I shall not permit the position in coupy to be funed under any circumstances what were by those who accompany me, sidhough in the very presson to believe that their good faith would reader such a genantic or saturance on my part unnecessary.

I have only to say in addition that by this post I have were the convertions and observations to the statement which has oceasioned this communication. Thave the bonce to be signed this communication. Thave the bonce to be signed this communication. Thave the bonce is a farmer of the statement which has considered that my formal denial of the statement which has considered the paper in question a request that they in sent my formal denial of the statement which has considered that which has considered that the paper in fluestion a request that they in sent my formal denial of the statement which has considered the paper in question a request that they have the sent my formal denial of the statement which they have the sent my formal denial or the servant.

We have not received the "formal denial" to which Mr. Russell alludes. But we owe it to ourselves to say that the Mr. Davis he mentions is the special artist of Harper's Weekly, is traveling at our cost, and is not to our knowledge drawing for the Hustrated London News. We are sorry to add that we are informed Mr. Russell was aware of these facts before he wrote the above letter.

THE LOUNGER.

There need be no fear of the attitude of England in this rebellion. She is in much more daning ger from its success than from its failure. She wants cotton much, but she wants sound constitutional liberty more but she wants sound constitutional liberty more. If we could imagine this recognized the inevitable consequent encoachment upon liberty in England would presently force the English to arms. The encoach is which sympathizes with the insurrection in this country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—and that it cares for one part of the country—and that it cares for one part of the country—not that it cares for one part of the country—and because the triumph of the rebellion would be a desperate and fatal blow at the great cause of popular constitutional government for the sake of popular constitutional government for the sake of popular constitutional government for the sake of populary progressive policy, and they will insist upon that. They can not afford, for the sake of populary progressive policy, and they will insist upon that. They can not afford, for the sake of the one copy would be at the mercy of a servile race, wantage, to risk the demoralization that would for low a recognition of so wanton and causeless a roce on crop might be at the mercy of a servile race would be permanently infamed by the relighborhood of the Canada Intervention, and by the neighborhood of the Canada Intervention of the soli, if the canada Intervention is the cause of universal shaden and of the universal shaden and of the universal

NATIONAL HYMN.

NATIONAL DYMNS are not made to order. They spring from the sudden inspiration of great emotions. But there can be no harm; a saking every body who is now singing in obedience to those emotions to send their songs to a committee and be paid for their trouble if the song chances to suit. The committee, probably, know about writing hymns to order, as well as any other gentlemen. They do not assume that they will receive the plan, the fail be adopted by the nation, and therefore they reserve the right of rejecting every thing, if nothing seems to loquite excellent enough. The Tribme makes two objections to the invitation of the committee. One, that a national laymn in must be a war song. The reply to this is that the committee do not ask for a war song. The reply to this is that the mere alogan. But they inlend, of course, a hymn which may be sung whether in peace or war by every cylonicitizen. God save the King' is not a way song in any exclusive sense, although it calls upon at the Lord to scatter the King's sensines. It may with equal fibness be sung either going into Water- and

tional hymn that it shall express sidelity to the stage at every cost. But it is to be a song for peace and war, not for a special campaign nor a single battle.

Fidelity to the stage at every cost is necessarily, to use the objector's phrase, "battle to the innermost sidelity to the stage at every cost is necessarily, to use the objector's phrase, "battle to the innermost show."

The other objection of the Tribine is that the word in the call 'pathotic's is not definite. "Two-thirds of the country," it says, "will spit at any national hymn which raises its lyrical orisons to the God of the oppressed and broken-hearted in bonds."

What then? The same people spit now at the Declaration of Independence. Is it any the less our great National manifest to the world? What is a patriotic hymn? It is a hymn which recites, in inspired and majestic rhythm, the patriotic idea.—the idea of the Patria, the country. And what is the American idea? Popular liberty—the liberty of the people. No American hymn can be, in any just sense, patriotic, which does not express that sentiment. The Tribune calls the Star-Spane gled Banner "splendid." So it is, in idea. But what makes splendor? Certainly it is not its jaw. breaking lines. It is the chorus which expresses the aspiration of every loyal American heart.

"The Sar-Spangled Banner—O! long may it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the national heart. It is the national heart. The Hont of the love song of liherty. The Continental Congress, in vesigning its functions, dedicated this nation to "liberty" and "the rights of human nature;" and the people of the country cry Amenia.

THERE IS Great and natural horror expressed by many of the treasonable papers of those who would excite servile insurrections.

The rebellious citizens of the United States.

The rebellious citizens of the United States.

In what way?

By taking up arms against the Government, and plunging into war. The slaves can not be kept ignorant of the war, and they will ask the occasion. They will learn that their masters are fighting against those whom they untruly and persistently call "Abolitionists." Is it not evident, then, that unless the slaves love slavery, they will fight against their masters in any way they can? And is he an inciter of servile insurrection who points out to the masters so palpable a fact? If a man and intently trying to strike a light by scraping a match upon the side of the barrel, is he such a diabolical fellow if he warns his neighbor that he runs great risk of blowing himself up?

THERE were some of us who did not expect ever to hear Mr. Edward Everett mentioned with hatred by the Southern papers. But Mr. Everett, like sacred flag of his country, and welcomes battle rather than anarchy and dishonor. And the rebels do not spare him. "You" they shriek. "You, who have eaten such quantities of Southern dinner! You, who have basked in the sunshine of such a host of Southern eves of the softer sex—do you stand by the flag and the honor of your country? Smooth arch-hypocrisy, thy name is Edward Everett!"

It is the ludicrous old story. The dinner argument is strong if you are hungry, but not otherwise. Southern dinners which have regaled the Southern palate. And if it is generally thought, than Northern dinners which have regaled the Southern palate. And if the good logic that Mr. Everett must be a traitor to his country because he has eaten the dinners of men at the South who are now traitors, then Mr. Jefferson Davis shoedle be the most loyal of citizens by reason of the excellent dinners he are when he passed the summer in faithful Maine. There are probably degrees in this matter. If a Northern man has merely lunched or taken pot-luck, he is perhaps expected only to hold his tongue and not profess loyalty to his country. But if he has been the victim of a full-dress dinner, he must declare limes of a full-dress dinner, he must declare limes of tizen has been invited to dine in the sumny clime of treason, it was expected that there had never he has only a clitzen has been invited to dine in the sumny clime of treason, it was expected that he would eat his own manhood, conscience, patriotism, and com-

If a Senator of the United States had said in his place, two years ago, that there seemed to be some lamentable misunderstanding, even involving civil war, between the Sepoys of India and the rest of the British empire, he would have shown precisely the kind and extent of intelligence which Lord Malmesbury exhibited in the English House of Peers when he alluded to the rebellion in this country.

And it the United States Government had gravely deliberated whether it would now what the Sepoys as beligreents, it would have done what the rebels in this country supposed the British Government would do.

There is no such fagrant cause of war between two Powers conceivable, as the recedition by one of a rebellious party among the citizens of the other as an independent state. When that rebellious party has maintained itself for a reasonable period, and has exhibited the capacity of fulfilling the functions of a national power, it will, of course, be

dress appeared with what was wanted—I could not have said from where: whether from the sime yard, or the street, or where not—and as Drummele beared down from the saidle and lighted his eigar and laughed, with a jerk of his head toward, the coffee-room windows, the slouteling shoulders and ragged hair of this man, whose they want on reminded me of Orlick.

Too heavily out of sorts to care much at the time whether it were he or not, or after all to time whether it were he or not, or after all to though the breakfast. I washed the weather and the journey from my face and hands, and went out to the memorable old house that it would have been so much the better for me never to thave entered, never to have seen.

CHAPTER XLIII.

In the room where the dressing-table stood and where the wax-enadles hurned on the wall, I found Miss Havisham and Estella; Miss Havisham scatted on a custion at her feet. Estella was knitting, and Miss Havisham was looking on. They you have here were in, and both was the feet. I setla was knitting, and Miss Havisham was looking on. They you an alteration in me. I derived that from the look they interchanged. And what wind," said Miss Havisham, "blows you here, Pip?" and Miss Havisham, "blows you here, Pip?" and Miss Havisham, "blows you here, Pip?" and Miss Havisham, and then going on, I fancied that I read in the action of her fingers, as plainly as if she had told action of her fingers, as plainly as if she had told action of her fingers, as plainly as if she had told action of her fingers, as plainly as if she had told had discovered my real benefactor.

"Miss Havisham," said I, "I went to Rich-ing that some wind had blown her here, I folling that some wind had blown her here, I folling that

Miss. Havisham motioning to me for the third fourth time to sit down, I took the chair by e-dressing-table which I had often seen her edressing all that ruin at my feet and out me, it seemed a natural place for me that

Miss Havisham motioning to me for the third or fourth time to sit down, I took the cluir by the dressing-table which I had often seen her occupy. With all that ruin at my feet and about me, it seemed a natural place for me that "What I had to say to Estella, Miss Havitham, I will say before you presently—in a few moments. It will not surprise you, it will not displease you. I am as unhappy as you can ever have meant me to be."

Miss Havisham continued to look steadily at Miss Havisham continued to look steadily at me. I could see in the action of Estella's fingers as they worked that she attended to what I said, but she did not look up. "I have found out who my patron is. It is not a fortunate discovery, and is not likely ever to enrich me in reputation, station, fortune, any thing. There are reasons why I must say no I have."

was silent for a while, looking at Estella nsidering how to go on, Miss Havisham d, "It is not your secret, but another's.

for it?"

"Ay, Pip," replied Miss Havisham, steadily y andding her head; "you did."

"And that Mr. Jaggers."

"And that Mr. Jaggers."

"And that Mr. Jaggers."

"Mr. Jaggers," said Miss Havisham, taking me up in a firm tone, "thad nothing to do with it, and knew nothing of it. His being my lawyer, and his being the lawyer of your patron, is yer, and his being the lawyer of your patron, is a coincidence. He holds the same relation toward numbers of people, and it might easily arise. Be that as it may, it did arise, and was not brought about by any one."

Any one might have seen in her haggard face that there was no suppression or evasion so far. "But when I fell into the mistake I have so long remaine. in, at least you led me on?"

"Yes," she ... uured, again nodding staadily, the "Yes," she ... uured, again nodding staadily, the "The youg sud sharisham, striking Y "Who am I," "jed Miss Havisham, striking Y who am I," "jed Miss Havisham, striking Y her stick upon the Joogrand shasing into wrath a so suddenly that Erzella glanced up at hor in a surprise, "who am I, for God's sake, that I I kwas awak come ant to have made, and I kwas awak come air. I to gld her so, as she year brooding after this Juthura. "Whit well, well, well, "she said." "What else?" "Wall, well, well, she said." "What else?" "I was liberally paic." or my old attendance here, said I, to soothe heer. "in being apprenticed, and I have asked these questions only for ticed, and I have asked these questions only for ticed, and I have asked these questions only for whatever term expresses "our intention, py whatever term expresses. "Our intention, without offense—your self-seeking relations?" I did," said she. "Why ye been my history, that I should be at the pains of entreating cither them or you not to have it so? You made them." Waiting until she was quiet again—for this, too, affashed out of her in a wild and sudden way.—I went on.

all on.

a been thrown among one iamily of ions, Miss Havisham, and have been among them since I went to London.

among them since I went to London.

In yes! I myself. And I should be false if I did not tell you, whether it is according to no, and whether you are ingive reddence to it or no, that you may both Mr. Matthew Focket and his mighoth Mr. Matthew Focket and his rift you suppose them to be otherwise reus, unruch, pore, and incapable of

sham.

""They mad themselves m, riends," said I,
""When hive supposed me to "ve superseded them when his supposed me to "ve superseded them in and when Surah Poeks" Miss Georgiana, and Mistress Camilla were "out my friends," In think."

This contrasting of them arith to rest scened, it was glad to see, to d' "chem good with here same diduction," asid I, "that you would not confere same blood, but, believe me, they are not the same blood, but, believe me, they are not of the same nature.

""Only "said I, "that you would not confere same blood, but, believe me, they are not the same blood, but, believe me, they are not of the same nature.

""Only "said I, "that you would not confere same blood, but, believe me, they are not confere same blood, but, believe me, they are not of the same nature.

"""What do you want for them?"

"""What of counting, you see," I said, in ""

"""What I could hide from you, even if I desired, that I do want something. Miss Havisham, if the heart conference in life, but which from the more attentively.

""Because," said I, "I began the service my-the nature of the case must be done without his knowledge, the asked, settling her hands upon her astick, and her chin upon them, that she might astick, and her chin who them, that she might edge, and too mine."

""Because," said I, "I began the service my-the soil more than two years ago, without his knowledge, the asked, settling her hands upon me, she said, speaking as from me, she said, speaking as from me, the she was roused by the oblings of some of the red coals, and looked toward me again—at first vacantly and then with a gradually concentration on When Miss Havisham lad fixed her rates from me, she said, speaking as if there hidden in the silence and by the light of the slowly wasting enables to be a long training autention. All this time general me, what desaff, the missing to her not finger placed at me with an unmoved countenance.

I saw that Miss Havisham glanced to me good with the said this sconer, but for me and from her to me.

They sname meant us of one amounts, while I is thought you could not help yourself, as it were now."

I refrained from saying it. But I must say it now."

I with her fingers still going, Estella shook her head.

I know, I have no hope that I shall ever call you mine, Estella. I am ignorant what may he become of me very soon, how poor I may be, or where I may go. Still, I love you; I have hoved it where I may go. Still, I love you; I have boyed where I may go. Still, I love you; I have boyed to me there fingers busy, also shook her head again.

I Looking at me perfectly unmoved and with the fingers busy, also shook her head again.

"It would have been cruel in Miss Havisham, at wery cruel, to practice on the affections of a poor you with a vain hope and an idle pursuit, if she had is with a vain hope and an idle pursuit, if she had think she did not. I think that in the endure is ance of her own suffering she forgot mine, Es-a

tella."

I saw Miss Havisham put her hand to her leart and hold it there, as she sat looking by turns at Estella and at me.

"It seems." said Estella, very calmly, "that "It seems." said Estella, very calmly, "that there are sentiments, fancies—I don't know how to call them—which I am not able to comprehend. When you say you love not I know what so you mean, as a form of words; but nothing more. You address nothing in my breast, you touch nothing there. I don't care for what you say at longing in I have tried to warn you of this; now, have I said in a miserable manner, "Yes."

I said in a miserable manner, "Yes."

I said in a miserable manner, "Yes."

Yes. But you would not be warned, for "Yes."

i. Yes. But you would not be warlied, to not not hought I didn't mean it. Now, did you not?"

"I thought and hoped you could not mean?"

"I thought and hoped you could not mean?"

Surely it is not in Nature."

Surely it is not in Nature."

"It is in wy nature, sho returned. And then she added, with a stress upon the words." It is she added, with a stress upon the words." It is the nature formed within me. I make a the great difference between you and all other peotics in the nature formed within me. I make the ple when I say so much. I can do no more."

"Is it not true," she replied, referring to it, it is quite true," she replied, referring to it. It is quite true, she replied, referring to it. That you encourage him, and ride out with him, and that he dines with you this very day?" We him, and that he dines with you this very day?" We seemed a little surprised that I should she seemed a little surprised that I should she seemed a little surprised that I should have not only one of the first time, as she for fingers stopped for the first time, as she with mean what I say?"

"You would never marry him, Estella?"

"You are said, "Why not tell you to not hands."

I dropped my face into my hands, but was him hear say those words. When I raised my

face again there was such a ghastly look upon
Miss Havisham's that it impressed me, even in
my passionate hurry and grief.
"Execula, dearest Estelh, do not let
Miss Havisham led you into this fittal step.
The me aside forever—you have done so, I will know—but bestow yeurself on some worthier obic to him, as the greatest slight and injury that
could be done to the many far better men who
admire you, and to the few who truly love you.
Among those few litere may be one who loves
you even as dearly, though he has not loved you.
as long, as I. Take him, and I can bear it better, for your sake!"
My carnestness awoke a wonder in her that
seemed as if it would have been touched with
compassion, if she could have been touched with
intelligible to her mind.

"I am going," she said again, in a gentler
intelligible to the married to him. The preparations
of the name of my mother by adoption? It is my plu
own act."
"Your won act, Estella, to fling yourself away

""Your own act, Estella, to fling yourself away upon a brute?"

"On whom should I fling myself away?" she "Con whom should I fling myself away?" she "Con whom should I fling myself away?" she retorted, with a smile. "Should I fling myself away upon the man who would I fling myself one; it is done. I shall do well enough, and so will he. As to leading me well enough, and so will he. As to leading me well enough, and so will he. As to leading me well enough, and so will he. As to leading me well enough and me wilt, and on mary get; but me cand I flife I have led, which has very few charms for me, and I am willing enough to clauge it. Say no more. We shall never understand each other."

"Such a mean brute, such a stupid brute!" I me "Don't be afraid of my being a blessing to be it in "Don't be afraid of my being a blessing to be it in "Don't be afraid of my being a blessing to be it in "Such a mean brute, such a mean of the in "Coh, betchla!" I answered, as my bitter tears "Coh, betchla!" I answered, as my bitter tears "" (Oh, betchla!" I answered, as my bitter tears "" (Oh, betchla!" I answered, as my bitter tears "" (Oh, betchla!" I see you Drummle's wife!" "I see you Drummle's wife!" "Such a mean will get me out of your thoughts in a distance." "Nower, Estella!" own act, Estella, to fling yourse

"You will get me out of your thoughts in a careel,"
"Out of my thoughts! You are part of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every cry line! have ever read since I first came here, in the rough common boy whose poor heart you have been in every line! have ever seen since—on the river, ou if the sails of the ships, on the marshos, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets. You have been the embodiment of every graceful fancy that my mind has ever become acquainted with. The stones of which the strongest London buildings are made use not more real, or don buildings are made use not more real, or more impossible to be displaced by your hands, than your presence and influence have been to the last hour of my life you can mot choose but remain part of my character, part of the lift the good in me, part of the evil. But in this separation I associate you only with the good, ham, you must have done me far more good than harm, let me feel now what distress I may. God bessyon, God forgive you!"

In what cestasy of unlappiness I got these horden words out of myself I don't know. The rhoken words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. The horden words out of myself I don't know. I had so had so

morse.

All done, all gone! So much was done and gone that when I went out at the gate the light of the day seemed of a darker color than when I went in. For a while I hid myself among some not go back to the inn and see Drummle there; all the way to Loudon. For I had by that time cone to myself so fur as to consider that I could not go back to the inn and see Drummle there; that I could not be spoken to; that I could do nothing half so good for myself as tire myself out.

It was pust midulight when I crossed Loudon I gradge. Pursuing the narrow intricacies of the streets, which at that time tended westward near the Middlesex shore of the iver, my readiest access to the Temple was close by the river-side cases to the Temple was close by the river-side cases to the Temple was close by the river-side cases to the Temple was closed, the Middlesex shore of the fiver, my readiest access to the Temple was close by the river-side and as I was very muddy and weary, I did not discussing thin.

As it seldom happened that I came in at that As it seldom happened that I came in at that with much attention as he led the gard a little with one to the sign. To help his memory if I must not not pass in. To help his memory if I was not one to pass in. To help his memory if I was not one to pass in. To help his memory if I was not one to pass in. To help his memory if I was not one to pass in. To help his memory if I was not one to pass in. To help his memory if I was not one to pass in. To help his memory if I was not one to pass in. To help his memory if I was not of the superscription were the mid on the top of the superscription were the mid on the top of the superscription.

As it has not one to have in the in the inside, in Wennick's writing:

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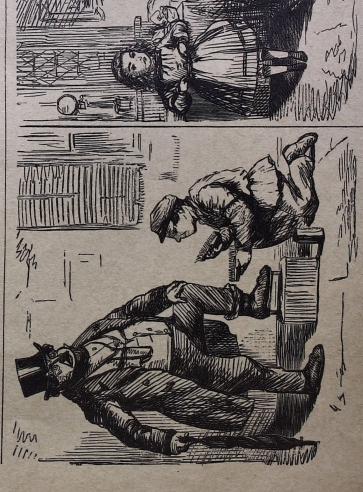


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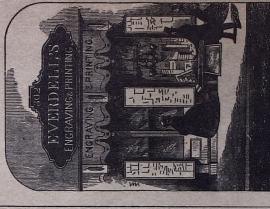
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ing with my Property, oh?" LET ALONE."

UNGLE SAM. "Hallo there, you Rascall where are you go JEFF. DAVIS. "Oh, dear Uncle! ALL I WANT IS TO BE



MAMMA (born North). "Dear! dear!—What a pity it is you can't agree!"
SMALL BOX (born South), "Well, Mamma, we should agree, only she's so unkind!—She won't be a Fig, and let me drive her about by the Leg!"



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